

ing behind the deep descent of the last whorl to the aperture. It was found in company with a very different *Caracolus* which will be discussed in another paper. It is certainly unlike any of the numerous forms of the *sagemon* group which I have seen.

This shell occurred at the top of the ridge west of the "New Road", and also in the ravine east of the road, several hundred feet lower. It was always found at the foot of the trees, while the banded form occurring with it was usually roosting higher up. It is not uncommon.

Named for my companion in the Cuban trip of July and August, 1928, in memory of many exciting days in the field when the luck was good, and cold rides in the rain and mud when we were not so fortunate.

To complete Plate 5 a few Cuban shells collected by Mr. d'Alte A. Welch and the writer in northwestern Camaguey are figured.

- Fig. 2. *Choanopoma inquisita* Pils.,  $\times 2$ . Ridge north of Florencia, Camaguey.
- Fig. 8. *Urocoptis delectabilis* Pils. East of Chambas River, about 2 miles east of Florencia, Camaguey.
- Fig. 9. *Urocoptis delectabilis florentiana* Pils. Ridge north of Florencia.
- Fig. 10. *Urocoptis torrei* Pils. Cliff facing north, summit of ridge north of Florencia.
- Fig. 11. *Urocoptis chambasensis* Pils. Hill east of Chambas River, about 2 miles east of Florencia.

Figs. 8-11 are natural size. All are new species.

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SOME NEW FORMS OF NON-MARINE MOLLUSCA FROM  
OREGON AND WASHINGTON

BY JUNIUS HENDERSON

MONADENIA SEMIALBA, new species (or subspecies).

Mr. Elven C. Nelson, my field assistant during the summer of 1928, picked up at Rosario State Park, Fidalgo

Island, Washington, a single specimen of *Monadenia*. Supposing it to be *M. fidelis*, which is generally distributed in that region, it was dropped into the bag without examination and no search was made for additional examples. Upon reaching the laboratory it was discovered that the basal coloration is entirely different. In *fidelis* the base is uniformly dark chestnut, dark brown or nearly or quite black. The Rosario specimen, which I call *semialba*, has all the characters of *fidelis* except that the base, from the periphery nearly to the umbilicus, is creamy white, sharply bounded above by the dark peripheral band of *fidelis*, and bounded below not quite so sharply by a broad dark brown band encircling the umbilicus. Width of type specimen (University of Colorado Museum, Mollusk Catalogue No. 16042) 29 mm., height 18 mm. Additional material may in the future show that this form intergrades with *M. fidelis* and thus reduce it to a subspecies or variety, but that is not at all indicated by the unique specimen.

PARAPHOLYX EFFUSA COSTATA ("Hemphill" Stearns).

Call (U. S. Geol. Surv., Bull. 11, p. 19, 1884) under *Pompholyx effusa* Lea, mentions "*P. costata* Hemphill Ms." as a variety from The Dalles, Oregon, but does not describe it. On p. 27 he mentions the "abundance of costate forms in the earlier beds and their comparative paucity among recent shells". Stearns (Proc. U. S. Natl. Museum, XXIV, 291, 1901), after describing *Physa costata* Newcomb as having "ten to fourteen regularly occurring rounded undulations or ribs", adds: "Hemphill's *Pompholyx costata*, from near the Dalles of the Columbia River, has the same sculpture." Sixteen of Hemphill's specimens from The Dalles are before me (Univ. Colo. Mus. No. 13023). I have selected one of them, designated No.13023-a, as the type. It is of light brown color, and bears 15 sharp, rather than rounded, transverse ribs, about equally spaced, parallel with the growth lines. In some specimens the ribs are few, and one is quite devoid of them, thus showing intergradation with *effusa*. Width of type, 5 mm. The others are

about the same size. We have found this costate form common at Algoma, on the east shore of Upper Klamath Lake, Oregon, where it reaches a diameter of 11 mm. or more, and is of dark brown color, though some non-costate specimens from the same locality are larger and a few of them very light greenish. A few specimens from Deschutes River at Bend, Oregon, exhibit similar sculpture less distinctly, but it is accentuated on eroded examples.

PARAPHOLYX EFFUSA DIAGONALIS, new variety.

Mr. E. C. Nelson found a fine lot of *Parapholyx* in Crater Lake, Oregon, about half of the specimens of which bear blunt, irregular spiral ribs, varying in number, which pass over the last whorl somewhat diagonally downward to the aperture, crossing the growth lines at approximately right angle. Though this form grades completely into the smooth form of *effusa*, many well-marked examples are so distinct as to deserve a name by which to designate them. The type specimen, Univ. Colo. Mus., No. 15940-a, bears 9 of the diagonal ribs and is 8 mm. in diameter. This form occurs also in the Deschutes River at Bend, Oregon, associated with the smooth form and Hemphill's *costata*.

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#### ARE CERTAIN MARINE PELECYPODS BECOMING LOCALLY EXTINCT?

BY CHARLES W. JOHNSON

When years have passed without finding a living example or even the shell of a species formerly recorded from a given place, one naturally wonders if the species has not been locally exterminated. Many of the species in question, however, are those that burrow deep into the mud and can only be obtained by unusually deep dredging or after severe storms, when tides and changes in currents have greatly disturbed the bottom of the more shallow parts of the coast. It is therefore quite evident that by ordinary dredging we fail to obtain the true status of these mollusks,